

For Sale.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
HAVE MOVED INTO THEIR NEW
PREMISES
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
AND ARE SELLING
STORES and other RETAIL ARTICLES
at the lowest possible prices
FOR CASH,
and giving the benefit of the Co-operative
Store system to the Public without the
necessity of Membership. Detailed Prices
will be furnished on application.

CROSE & BLACKWELL'S
OILMAN'S STORES.
JOHN MOIR & SONS, LIMITED,
OILMAN'S STORES.
J. T. MORTON'S
OILMAN'S STORES.
MACDONALD BROTHERS'
Lowest
OILMAN'S STORES.
AMERICAN
OILMAN'S STORES.

WINE, &c.
CHATEAU MARCAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.
1865 GRAVES, " "
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SACON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SACON'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.
1 and 2 Star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
COGNAC VIOLETTE'S BRANDY.
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDE WHISKY.
BOON'S OLD TOM.
E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NORRIS FRAT & CO.'S VERMOUTH.
JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKY.
MARSALE.
EASTERN AMERICAN CIDER.
CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.

BARK'S ALE, bottled by JAMESON and
SACON, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

TO LET, from 1st MAY.
SHOPS and GODOWNS, and STOR-
AGE, at No. 55 QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
(Opposite the Temperance Hall). Also,
BIDROOMS. SERVANTS and KITCHEN AC-
COMMODATION.
Apply to
MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1885.

NOW PUBLISHED.
**BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL
THEORETICAL AND POPULAR
ASPECTS,**
by
ERNEST J. EITEL, Ph.D., Tübingen.
REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.
Price, \$1.50.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, August 20, 1884.

To Let.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in
Commodious and well ventilated
GODOWNS on his New Premises in
DUDELL STREET, next to the ORIENTAL
BANK.
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, December 27, 1884.

TO LET.

'COLLEGE CHAMBERS' (late HOTEL
DE L'UNIVERS), Single Rooms or
SUITE of APARTMENTS.
Nos. 4 and 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
No. 25B, PLATA CENTRAL.
No. 44, GRAHAM STREET.
No. 5, FREDERICK'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SABSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1885.

TO LET.

**OFFICES and CHAMBERS, No. 7,
QUEEN'S ROAD, lately occupied by
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**
Apply to
BIRD & PALMER,
Who will exhibit Plans and arrange Offices
to suit applicants.
Hongkong, April 8, 1885.

TO LET.

**THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 39,
CARTER ROAD, Possession from 1st
January, 1885.**
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.
Hongkong, December 23, 1884.

TO LET.

NEW BUNGALOW—FURNISHED,
at Mount Kailash Spur. Five Rooms,
LARGE BATHROOM, OUT HOUSES, TENNIS
COURT.
Possession from April.
Apply to
JOHN D. HUTCHISON,
24, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, April 6, 1885.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

**THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to GRANT FORWARDS on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.**
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1883.

Insurances.

NOTICE
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

**THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Goods at 2
per cent. net premium per annum.**
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 13, 1881.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(WIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STEELING.

**THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.**
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.**
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

**ENDORSED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1750.**

**THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—**
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

Not Responsible for Debts.

**Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—**
BLACKADDER, British ship, Capt. Horc.
Russell & Co.
GODFREY, American barque, Capt. Wm. R.
Hagan, (Admiral), Bell & Co.
MANTRA, British barque, Captain A.
Murphy, (Admiral), Knapley & Co.
New City, British ship, Captain J. C.
Bray, (Admiral), Knapley & Co.
REPUBLIC, American ship, Capt. Holmes.
Russell & Co.
THORVA, British ship, Capt. Colin Fraser.
Messageries Maritimes.
WIDOW, American barque, Capt. C.
A. Sawyer, (Admiral), Russell & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY.
The Co., Steamship
Thames, Captain Strach, will be
dispatched for the above
Port TO-MORROW, the 28th Instant, at
4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 27, 1885.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship
Beniti, Captain FAQUHAR, will be
dispatched for the above
Ports on or about the 4th Proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 27, 1885.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.
A BONUS of 15 PER CENT. upon Con-
tributions for the Year 1884 has been
declared.
WARRANTS may be had on application at
the above Office on and after the 15th
Proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, April 25, 1885.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEL, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BEIRUT,
VENICE, TRIESTE,
PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
PENNY, Captain A. B. DANIELL, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this Office for LONDON, via BOMBAY
and SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the
7th May, at 4 p.m.**
Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Passengers and Goods (Gold) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Silk and Valuable for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and Gen-
eral Cargo for London will be conveyed
one week later than by the ordinary direct
route via Colombo.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bill of Lading.
Passengers desirous of insuring their bag-
gage can do so on application at the Com-
pany's Office.

N.B.—This Steamship takes Cargo and Pas-
sengers for MALACCA.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 27, 1885.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Captain.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Amoy	Diamante (s)	Stark	Russell & Co.	April 28, at 4 p.m.
Colombo (s)	Colobos (s)	Scheffer	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About April 20.
Harve, &c., via Suez Canal	Bellica (s)	Jackson	Siemens & Co.	About May 5.
London, via Suez Canal	Andania (s)	A. B. Daniell	Butterfield & Swire	April 30.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Venatia (s)	Sach	Messageries Maritimes	May 7, at 4 p.m.
Marseilles, &c., via Suez Canal	Natal (s)	Fraser	Russell & Co.	April 28, at noon.
San Francisco, via Yokohama	City of New York (s)	Fraser	Russell & Co.	April 28, at noon.
Shanghai, via Swatow	Fu-shun (s)	M. Young	Douglas Laprak & Co.	April 28, at daylight.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Douglas (s)	Williams	Butterfield & Swire	April 29, at 4 p.m.
Sydney and Melbourne, &c.	Whamoa (s)	Williams	O. Bachrach	April 29, at noon.
Trieste, &c.	Amphitrite (s)	C. Lazzerich	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About May 4.
Yokohama and Higo	Benledi (s)	Farquhar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About May 4.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 27, 1885.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid- up.	Position per Last Report.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK CORP.	60,000	125	125	£4,400,000 For equal- ization of £400,000	61,570	2 half year 125 % prem., nominal
INSURANCES.						
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	230	50	50,000	840,107	125 % prem., nominal
Yangtze Insurance Company, Ltd.	8,000	120	25	54,000	496,329	2400 " " buyers
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd.	2,000	120	25	600,000	167,321	850 " " cash
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	83.33	25	100,000	469,560	800 " " buyers
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000	250	50	100,000	81,677	800 " " ex div.
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	200	28,711.60	297,568.07	£20 for 1883 8340 " " ex div.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	250	50	800,000.66	191,060.90	£20 for 1883 8071 " " ex div.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	100	20	647,500		
STEAM COMPANIES.						
H.K. and M. Steamship Co., Ltd.	8,000	100	75	206,236.55	4,503.98	6 % half year 33 % prem.
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited	18,387	102	10	10		30 % discount
60,000 shares issued	31,212	102	10	10		45 discount, sellers
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	3,000	100	100			
DISCOUNTS.						
H.K. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	125	125	18,000	6,683.90	6 % half year 53 % prem., business
H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited.	1,000	102	10	5,552.17		80 % share, nominal
New Shares.						
Hongkong Dock Company, Ltd.	1,000	100	100		2,488.50	Old, \$160 per share
3,000 shares issued	1,000	100	100		15,274.03	Now, \$80 " " cash
China Sugar Company, Limited	1,250	100	100	30,000	233.33	100 " " cash
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	4,000	137	per share 80 " " cash
Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd.	1,000	100	100		820.03	3 %
Lion Sugar Company, Limited	7,000	100	100			
Perak Tin Mining & Sling Co.	5,000	100	100			
Selangore Tin Mining Co. (S'hal)	5,000	100	100			
H'kong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3,000	60	all			
LOANS.						
Chinese Imperial 1874	6,275	100	all			June 30 Dec. 31
" 1877	15,040	100	all			Feb. 28 Aug. 31
" 1878	3,597	100	all			April & October
" 1881	8,587	100	all			June & Dec. 10
Sugar Debentures, 1880	600	100	all			June & Decem.

To-day's Advertisements.

AUSTRALIAN MUTTON.

**Killed and dressed by an experienced
English Butcher.**
MR. JOHN KENNEDY will be
prepared to supply the Community
TO-MORROW MORNING with PRIME
AUSTRALIAN MUTTON, prices from 14
to 16 Cents per lb, at his Shop, No. 38,
Central Market, Eastern Avenue.
Business Hours from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Hongkong, April 27, 1885.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Amoy, British steamer, 814, D'Egville,
Shanghai April 22, General—Siemens &
Co.
Esmeralda, British steamer, 395, G. Tay-
lor, Manila April 24, General—Russell
& Co.

April 26:—
Benlari, British steamer, 1,140, J. H.
Clark, Saigon April 22, Rica—Gibb,
Livingston & Co.
Pushan, American steamer, from Wham-
poa.

Esmeralda, British steamer, 812, Ch. Kuscher,
Haiphong April 22, General—A. R. Martz.
Phu Chon Kiao, British steamer, 1,012,
Houy Stratton, Bangkok April 19, Rica
and General—Yuen Far Hong.

Greyhound, British steamer, 227, D.
Scott, Holloway April 25, General—Adam-
son, Bell & Co.

Pasey, Spanish steamer, 250, D. Francis
Fernandez, Manila April 22, General—
Remedios & Co.

Volpa, French steamer, 1,015, du Temple,
Yokohama April 19, Mails and General.
—Messageries Maritimes.

Umbante, British steamer, 514, F. Stach,
Manila April 23, General—Russell & Co.

Guthrie, British steamer, 2,233, J. Darke,
Sydney April 1, Brisbane 3, Kappel Bay
5, Townsville, Cairns 8, Douglas 9, Col-
twain 9, Thursday Island 11, and Port
Darwin 15, General—Russell & Co.

H.C.M.S. Ling Fong, Chinese cruiser,
480, Commander Farlow, Choo April 20,
and Shanghai 21.

Ghams Castle, British steamer, 1,568, S.
J. Vallar, Saigon April 22, Rica—ADAM-
SON, BELL & Co.

Maria, German steamer, 704, J. Hohl-
mann, Tauron April 24, Salt and General.
—Wierke & Co.

Doris, German steamer, from Whampoa.
Selle, British steamer, 352, G. Wright,
Haiphong April 23, Rica—A. R. Martz.

DEPARTURES.

April 26:—
Analists, for Swatow.
Diamond, for Saigon.
China, for Saigon.
Antea, for Hongkong.

April 27:—
Anton, for Swatow.
Alden, for Saigon.
Alden, for Victoria, (B.C.).
Antea, for Amoy.

Willingale, for Shanghai.
Ningchow, for Shanghai.
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Antea,

No. 6785.—APRIL 27, 1885.

Aachen Head, when the *Suez* signalled that she had stopped for repairs which she expected to be able to effect in a few hours. It seems that soon after the repairs had been made, the main shaft broke completely and rendered the *Suez* helpless. Under the circumstances she was compelled to signal for assistance from the *Radda*. It was agreed between the masters of the two steamers that the amount to be paid for towing purposes should be settled at home by arbitration.

H. B. M.'s sloop *Esperanza* left Sydney on the 30th ultimo. Her destination was not known in Sydney. Before she left she took on board a full stock of shot and shell. The *Sydney Herald* says: "The *Esperanza* has been one of the best known of H. M. ships in these waters, and Captain Bridge and his officers have been decidedly popular during their term on the station. They, as do the crew generally, make no secret of their regret at leaving Sydney. Their many friends will join in wishing them success in whatever expedition they may be engaged in."

This telegram published to-day, in which the strange action of the French Consul-General at Cairo is pronounced to be premature, is a Saturday's message; and the fact that nothing has been received of a later date confirms our opinion that France had placed herself in a false position. Unless France has made up her mind absolutely to quarrel upon any pretext whatever, it is certain that an amicable settlement could not well be avoided. Even with the meagre information which is at present to hand, there could be no ground upon which France could declare a war against the Powers of Europe generally,—for that was in reality the real position of affairs. The French Minister of Marine must have been fearful lest the French fleet would be shut out from the Mediterranean. So far as we are concerned in Hongkong, no objections would be raised against the French ships getting off the Mediterranean side of the Canal.

The following was issued in the form of a Government Gazette extraordinary this morning:—

The following letter received from the Acting Consul at Russia, is published for general information:—

By Command,
W. H. Marsh,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 27th April, 1885.
No. 105.

INTERIOR RUSSIAN CONSULATE,
HONGKONG, 26th April, 1885.
Sir,—I have the honour to inform you in accordance with instructions received from His Excellency Minister Davydov, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary for Russia in Japan, that all entrances to the port of Vladivostok have been closed by torpedoes, and vessels are not allowed to enter the port except being piloted by Russian officers.

Furthermore the Askold Lighthouse will cease to show her fire from the 2nd of May, A.D., until further order.

I have, &c.,
M. GROZE,
Acting Consul for Russia.

The Hon. W. H. Marsh,
Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

It has been suggested that, as the respectable Chinese residents here are known to be in a high degree loyal to Hongkong, and as they possess a large stake in this Colony, some steps should be taken to organize a body of Chinese Colonists for defensive purposes. Strict measures would have to be taken to provide against any of the riotously-inclined taking part in such a movement; but we are assured that many of the undoubtedly well-disposed native fellow-Colonists are anxious to assist the Government if some way were suggested by which such aid could be given. They are as keenly alive to the necessity of being prepared as European residents can be, and as able to distinguish between quiet preparations and ill-considered scenes as most of us. It is for the Government to discuss with the leading Chinese the best means that can be adopted; but it is at least worthy of note that a class exists among our Chinese fellow-residents, which are at all events anxious to take counsel on such a proposition.

It will be seen, from the text of an Ordinance which we print elsewhere, that the great battle against so-called Domestic Slavery, so hotly waged by the late Chief Justice Smale, has come to an end. That is to say, it has assumed a sensible and practical shape. That the custom of adopting children in vogue amongst the Chinese, and of engaging female children as household servants, was liable to abuse, no one ever denied. But the extreme views publicly expressed by Chief Justice Smale on this subject were almost unanimously pronounced to be not only unfair but very unwise. They were calculated to create a most erroneous impression at home, and it must be said that the late Sir John Smale intensified this one-sided aspect of the case when he reached England. That the Domestic Servitude of the Chinese, as prevailing in Hongkong, was not in its essence Slavery, has been contended in these columns throughout. At the same time, it is gratifying to find that, in the short but comprehensive Bill now introduced by the Attorney General, the abuses of the system are so satisfactorily dealt with. It is also significant that the office of Protector of Chinese, which Governor Hennessy did his best to abolish, is increasing in importance and in influence in the general administration of the Colony.

Amongst the many subjects to be thought of by the authorities in view of the probability of war, is the food supply of the Colony. The Peninsula of Kowloon would doubtless prove to be a convenient strip of territory, even assuming that the Canton River or the Saigon route was not overland. We believe, however, that the authorities have gone into these matters very thoroughly, and that they have obtained much information on this subject. It would be advisable, however, if the non-official members of Council were taken into the confidence of the authorities on this and other matters.

At the Australian Colonies are making extensive and hurried preparations for their own defence. In the event of war breaking out it is rumored that a militia force will be raised in Sydney, volunteer forces are being formed everywhere, and the respective governments are considering measures for acting together. Torpedoes are being largely called into service, and already a complete torpedo defence for Sydney, Newcastle and Botany has been perfected. Arrangements have been made to block the channels in Port Phillip should it be necessary, but the blocking will be done on much more scientific principles than has been in use among the Chinese at Ningpo; and other places in the Far East. Six hulks are being prepared for the purpose. Sluice doors are being fixed in the hulks, which will fill and sink rapidly. The vessels can afterwards be raised by closing the sluice gates and working the pumps, with which each hulk is fitted. The Government of New Zealand have sent a cablegram to the Agent General in England asking him to endeavour to arrange for a fast cruiser being sent to New Zealand.

Some fresh disturbances are reported to have broken out in Korea, but particulars are as yet unknown.

The Mikado has been sick for some time, and has been unable to take part in the grand military manoeuvres at Fushiki.

Atsutaon the time specified for the payment of the indemnity from Korea to Japan, has expired, it is reported that it has not yet been paid.

The Police cargo-boat men are greatly distressed. Some thousands of junks are moored to the banks of the river, and the sailors are poverty-stricken for want of wages.—*Continued.*

ONE of the native Japanese papers hears that in accordance with the Imperial decree ordering the enlargement of the Japanese Army and Navy, the authorities have resolved on constructing thirty new iron-clad gunboats and cruisers, and twenty torpedo-boats.

This *Daily News* understands that at the meeting of the International Convention on the Suez Canal, now being held in Paris, her Majesty's Government will submit two propositions, one being that the Suez Canal shall be declared to be an arm of the sea, and the other that it shall be an absolutely neutral waterway.

Mr. Montague Kirkwood, Barrister at law, who some three years ago, was appointed Crown Advocate of H. B. M.'s Courts in Japan, has been permitted by Lord Granville to resign, in order to accept the appointment of legal adviser to the Japanese Judicial Department during the term of his British office. Mr. Kirkwood retains his right of private practice.

According to Japan vernacular papers the Chinese Government are said to intend to establish a telegraph line between Tientsin and Seoul. The Korean Ambassador who recently came to Japan strongly advocated building a telegraph line from Seoul to Chemulpo. He was much pleased to learn that a Korean student named Kim is able to superintend the work. All the necessary apparatus the Ambassador has ordered from Hongkong.

This *Japan Herald* mail summary contains the following:—

We notice that surmises have been indulged in by some of our contemporaries in China and Hongkong as to who would probably be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Harry Parkes, and amongst those mentioned as likely to be selected as British Minister to Peking, we have noticed the name of the Hon. F. R. Plunkett. We believe we are quite correct in stating that Lord Granville, immediately on learning Sir Harry Parkes' death, telegraphed to Mr. Plunkett offering that gentleman the appointment. The unfortunate illness of Mrs. Plunkett, however, obliged Mr. Plunkett to decline acceptance of the flattering and advantageous offer made by the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Plunkett, having already devoted much time and attention to treaty revision here, has become so far interested in the work, that he would find complete it, a circumstance that will be eminently satisfactory to the Japanese Government, and we hope will prove to be also so to his countrymen.

The shabby and, it is to be feared, too often successful device of representing all questions of foreign and colonial policy as mere attempts to divert popular attention from reforms at home, has been well exposed by Mr. Go-chen and Mr. Forster.

There is a real and a natural unity in the interests of an empire such as ours. No man, master or artisan, in these islands is untouched by the great questions affecting us abroad. They are of a deep, vital, and to the domestic reason mentioned, Mr. Plunkett, having already devoted much time and attention to treaty revision here, has become so far interested in the work, that he would find complete it, a circumstance that will be eminently satisfactory to the Japanese Government, and we hope will prove to be also so to his countrymen.

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shamed from the common-form calumnies against Tory interest in imperialism, by these clear and statesmanlike utterances from their own camp.—*St. James's Budget.*

POLICE SHOOTING MATCH.

As we announced on Saturday evening, the match between the crack team of the Police Force and nine other members, dubbed as *duffers*, ended in a victory for the "cracks" by 14 points. We now give the full scores, from which it will be seen that the best score was made by one of the *duffers*, P. C. Eusemson, who made the highest possible at the 500 yards range, a feat very seldom accomplished in Hongkong:—

	200	400	500	Total.
P.C. Cameron	25	24	23	72
A.P.S. McKay	25	22	24	71
A.P.S. Kemp	24	24	22	70
P.C. Sutherland	26	23	21	70
A.P.S. Mann	27	25	19	71
Inspector Thomson	23	24	23	70
P.C. McDonald	23	24	20	67
P.S. Butlin	23	20	19	62
	198	186	173	557

	200	400	500	Total.
P.C. Eusemson	23	23	28	74
P.S. Sauts	22	22	23	67
P.C. Fowler	25	21	19	65
P.C. Crab	26	16	22	64
P.C. Duncan	23	18	20	61
P.C. Moir	23	15	15	53
P.C. Prior	19	10	16	45
Inspector Quincey	20	17	12	49
	203	166	176	545

Police Intelligence.

(Before E. Macken, Esq.)
Monday, April 27.

LARCENY.
Chan Apo, a coolie, unemployed, was convicted of stealing about \$2 worth of copper nails from the Osmopolitan Docks on the 25th inst. Three previous convictions were proved against the prisoner and he was now sentenced to six months' hard labour, being the same term to which he was sentenced on the last occasion, but on which he was before the Court.

MORE ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.
Lau Ayau, a hawker, and Hung Ahk, fishmonger, appeared on a charge of having, with others not in custody, assaulted and robbed a seaman, named Lam Hop Yung, of a purse containing \$2, a pair of bangles, &c., on the 25th inst.

The evidence of complaint was to the effect that at 5 p.m. yesterday he went to a shop in Wo Fung St., and bought some salt fish for \$1, and proceeded to the Frigate to take a sun-bath, when he was met by the Kim Sun Lit junk. Just as he was going on the Frigate from Wilmer St. the defendants and four other men attacked him. Second defendant seized him by the neck and first defendant hit him on the head with a stick, and he fell down. The other men then ran away but were stopped by a constable. The case was remanded for a week.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO THE BERLIN MISSION HOUSE.
Fung Ahong, a coolie, appeared on a charge of attempting to break into the Berlin Mission House on the morning of the 25th March last.

Wong Ahcheung, a watchman, examined, said that at midnight on the 25th March, when at the Berlin Mission House, he heard a noise at the door and went out to see what it was. He saw the shadow of a man and followed it. He poked the man with his spear and the man then clambered over the wall and fell down. The other men then ran away but were stopped by a constable. The case was remanded for a week.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.
Chan Ahcheung, the boy temporarily in the employ of Mr. A. MacClymont, charged with stealing a watch and chain and other property belonging to his employer, appeared on remand on the 25th inst. Mr. MacClymont's regular boy, Pat Kin, stated that he had made enquiries in Canton and had found the watch and key, produced in the Hung Lung watchmaker's shop in Canton. The watch and key were identified by complainant as part of the property stolen from him. Defendant stated that he took the things because he had received a letter from his mother saying that she was very ill and had no money.

Prisoner was then committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

Chan Ahcheung, who was charged on the 24th inst. with stealing a clock, three jackets and a pair of trousers, value \$4, the property of a married woman named Wong Ahui, on the 23rd inst., came up on remand, and was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

(Before H. E. Woodhouse, Esq.)
LARCENY.
Chan Ayau, another old offender, with five previous convictions recorded against him, was committed for trial at the Supreme Court on a charge of stealing a pair of trousers, value 10 cents, the property of a coolie, on the 27th inst.

CHILD ADOPTION AND DOMESTIC SERVITUDE IN HONGKONG.
The following is the full text of the measure on this subject which was introduced by the Attorney General at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. It appears in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

A Bill entitled an Ordinance for the prevention of abuses connected with Child Adoption and Domestic Servitude.

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision for the prevention of adopted female children and female servants from being brought up in the Colony for the purpose of prostitution; Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Registrar General, as Protector of Chinese, to

summon before him any person whom he reasonably suspects of having in his custody any adopted daughter, or female servant, between the age of six and sixteen inclusive, with the view of disposing of her as a prostitute; and it shall also be lawful for the Registrar General, in his discretion and after due inquiry, to call on any such person who has the custody of any such female child to give reasonable security that such child shall not be sold, pawned, or otherwise disposed of for any immoral purpose, and that the absence of such child from the Colony, shall be duly accounted for.

2. For the better carrying out of the preceding section, it shall be lawful for the Registrar General to require the production, before him of any female child under adoption or domestic service; and also to summon any person who can give information as to the treatment of such child by her adoptive parents or master, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

3. It shall be lawful for the Registrar General, in the interests of any female child, to make a written application to a Judge in Chambers for a writ of Habeas Corpus, with the view of taking away such female child from any person who has no legal claim to her custody, and whose retention of her is prejudicial to the child's interest and liberty.

4. It shall be lawful for any person considering himself aggrieved or affected by any action of the Registrar General under this Ordinance to appeal in a summary way to a Judge in Chambers against any decision of the Registrar General, and the Judge may confirm the decision of the Registrar General, or may order in writing the same to be annulled.

5. This Ordinance shall come into operation on a day to be hereafter proclaimed by the Governor.

Tientsin, 13th April, 1885.
There is a "little rift within the lute." It has been ascertained that the version of the Empress's secret decree concerning the armistice with France has been correctly copied by the Shanghai *Pan-pao*.

In the decree issued to the heads of the Provincial governments, commanders of troops, etc., the Empress says: "The Imperial Majesty has softened her heart; but that the French people are treacherous, and not to be trusted, the commanders of Chinese troops are to keep their present positions carefully guarded until explicit orders come." In the decree given by the Viceroy Li for transmission

to the French government through Monsieur Patenotre, these agreeable expressions have been omitted. The Foreign legations in Peking have copies of the injurious decree, and of the document which has the teeth drawn. The legation of reclamation is qualified by the proverbial "amari alydum," but the French government may choose to regard the incident contemptuously as a "Chinoiserie," and let it pass, or may not.

An incident somewhat analogous occurred in the audience of the late Emperor. The *Peking Gazette*, as issued to the provinces, reads some remarks of a very derogatory nature about Sir Thomas Wade and the other foreign Ministers, while the edition issued in Peking contained no reference that was otherwise than strictly in accord with international proprieties.—*Continued.*

The Australian Mail.

From our Australian files brought on by the *Guthrie* (Captain Darke), which arrived here yesterday, we excerpt the following telegrams:—

INSURRECTION IN MANITOBA.
London, March 25.—Intelligence is to hand from New York stating that 600 half-breed Indians, commanded by Louis Riel, have seized Fort Saskatchewan, in British North America. Louis Riel was the leader of the Red River insurrection of 1870, which was suppressed by Lord Wolseley.

March 25.—The Manitoba police have attacked and defeated the Canadian half-breeds who recently took Fort Saskatchewan. The rebels lost ten men killed, and the rebels lost eighty.

April 1.—The insurrection in Manitoba is spreading, and the insurgent Indians have now captured Battleford, a town at the junction of the Battle River with the north fork of the Saskatchewan, and on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about 525 miles from Winnipeg.

Quebec, April 1.—The rebellion of the half-breeds in the North-west provinces, headed by Louis Riel, is extending considerably. The Canadian troops have joined the insurgents. Several encounters have taken place between the police and the rebels. A force numbering 5000, consisting of regulars and police, has been despatched in order to put down the insurrection.

FRANCE AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.
London, March 25.—Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has suggested that in the mission of the Hon. R. M. Maude, of the Colonial Office, there should be no further parleying with France in regard to the New Hebrides.

THE FRENCH REVERSES IN TONGKIN.
Paris, March 25.—The French people generally are displaying much disquietude at the policy lately adopted by the Premier, M. Jules Ferry.

London, March 30.—The French press is incoherent with M. Jules Ferry, in consequence of the reverses which have been sustained by the French in Tongkin.

March 31.—M. Clemenceau, the leading member of the French Radical party, made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies last night in which he strongly denounced the Government for their conduct in regard to the safety of the French colonies in Tongkin.

He charged M. Ferry, the Premier, with treason, and brought forward a motion that he be impeached, which, however, was rejected by the Chamber.

The Paris populace have assumed a very hostile attitude against the French Government, and a number of people are menacing the members of the Ministry.

The total losses of the French troops in the recent reverses in Tongkin number 1,500 men.

March 31.—Great excitement has been caused here by the news of the French reverses in Tongkin, and the defeat of M. Ferry's Ministry yesterday. The attitude of the inhabitants is decidedly bellicose.

The press urge that more active measures be taken to prosecute the war against China. M. Grey, the President, has summoned M. De Freycinet to form a new Ministry.

Hydrabad, April 2.—The popular fury of Paris is directed against Ferry, whose life is menaced.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN TROUBLES.
Brisbane, April 9.—Hostilities have commenced in Afghanistan.

The Russians under General Komaroff attacked the Afghans on the banks of the Kank River, 100 miles from Herat.

One report says the Afghans were defeated, 500 killed, and that they lost the whole of their artillery. On the other hand the *Standard's* telegram states that it is believed the Russians were defeated with great slaughter.

The British and Indian troops are advancing rapidly to the assistance of the Afghans.

Lord Rosebery has been deputed to proceed to Berlin and secure the offices of Prince Bismarck for mediation.

London, March 26.—It is expected that Prince Bismarck and M. Ferry will, by mutual arrangement, take advantage of the complications in which England is at present involved to further the designs of Germany and France upon Holland and the Duchy of Luxembourg respectively.

It is stated that Russia is bidding for an alliance with Turkey.

London, March 28.—The *Nouvelles Voyages* advocates the appointment of Russian Consul-General at London and Melbourne, and a Vice-Consul for the Pacific.

London, March 31.—The Admiralty has given large orders for Australian preserved meat.

It is believed here that some Russian war vessels are cruising in the Pacific. Several cruisers are at present at Nikolaevsk, in Amoor, preparing for a voyage.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, made a statement in which he declared that any material progress in the negotiations with Russia for a settlement of the Afghan difficulty would be impossible before Parliament rose for the Easter recess. He further stated that the military preparations which were being carried out in England must not be regarded as were not intended, as a menace to Russia.

It is stated that there are now twenty-five Russian men-of-war on the eastern coast of Siberia.

REMOVAL OF RUSSIAN CRUISERS FROM AUSTRALIA.
Melbourne, March 30.—The Government are not in possession of any information as to the movements of Russian cruisers towards Australia, but during the last week they received two warnings from a source which has yet to be ascertained. About a week ago Mr. Service was furnished with a telegram, received by the Telegraph Department from Singapore, stating that several Russian cruisers had left that port, apparently making northwards. No special significance was attached to that message, but on Friday last, while at Sorrento, Mr. Service received another telegram from the same place, and through the same agency, advising the Government to look out for the Russian ironclad *General Admiral*, which was at the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Service directed a copy of the message to be sent at once in cipher to each of the other colonies, and replies have been received

from all of them, which indicate that the information had not been previously conveyed to them. In the light of that intelligence, which it was thought might have been forwarded in accordance with some special instructions, was decided to adopt every possible precaution for the defence of the harbour, and to forthwith issue a proclamation relative to the partial closing of the port. Inquiries are now being made by Mr. Service to ascertain the source of the message which he received from Singapore.

RUSSO-AMERICAN. London, March 29.—The British Government are following the example of Victoria in adopting the hydro-pneumatic gun-carriage and solid case cartridges.

The prisoners Cunningham and Burton, who were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent dynamite explosion at the Tower of London and the Houses of Parliament, have been committed for trial.

Serious fighting is considered to be imminent in the Central American Republics.

The French Parliament has increased the duties on cattle.

Paris, March 20.—M. Roussieu states that the worst of the redévistors will be deported to Cayenne, in French Guiana.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has approved of the deportation of redévistors chiefly to Cayenne and New Caledonia, but those of the criminals having money or being tradesmen will be sent elsewhere.

London, March 26.—Sir Julius Benedict, the eminent composer, is reported to be dying.

March 30.—General Grant, ex-President of the United States, is said to be succumbing to the illness from which he has been suffering for some time.

April 1.—Jefferson Davis, who was at one time President of the Confederate States of America, is reported to be in a critical state of health.

London, March 21.—The Government of New Zealand have approved of the Imperial Government's consent to its annexation.

London, April 1.—The revenue returns, which were published to-day, show the total revenue of the United Kingdom for the London, March 26.—The old Oriental Bank will pay a final dividend on the 8th April. A meeting of shareholders is to be held to form a company to take over the assets of the bank.

London, March 27.—The French Senate has approved of an increase in the import duties on corn and flour.

Brisbane, April 9.—The English cricketers left for London per *Porter* on Monday night. In the match against the local fifteen, only one innings was played, but the English drew greatly in favour of the Englishman, who made 367 against their opponents 141.

The Englishmen's tour was not a financial success, though it was satisfactory otherwise, they having lost two matches only in five months' play. Their defeat was a heavy blow to their tour.

London, March 31.—The *Daily News* to-day publishes a telegram in which it is asserted that Osman Digna had sent a flag of truce, from Tamai to General Graham's camp, asking for terms of peace. The British commander is prepared to make.

WHY ENGLAND IS NOT DESPISED.
The Governments of Europe know pretty accurately the strength and weakness of England, and it is fortunate that they do for if they did not, it would be next to impossible to avoid war. We never remember—and our experience is now, unfortunately, growing long—to have seen the tone of society and the journals at once so provocative and so pessimistic.

The talk and the writing of the writers, sometimes unbecomingly, for the great social changes which they think the existing Government favours,—have fastened upon foreign policy as the best point of attack, and declare every day and almost every day, that England must go to war, and that England is without policy, without means, without a General, and entirely unable to commence any military enterprise. Its Government is supremely obstinate, and the most vacillating in the world. They grasp at the slightest rumour that Germany has insisted upon, they point with malicious exultation to every new proof of French susceptibility, and they declare that the Russian Government is deliberately lying, intriguing, and seeking to provoke a war against England.

They believe any story, be it of a French Treaty with Bismarck, or of a German outrage in the Caucasus, or of a Russian advance in force across the Caspian, and raise over every story a wall of despair, and declare that England is at the end of her tether, and that she is in a state of utter helplessness. The guns are not cast, the military enterprise. Its Government is supremely obstinate, and the most vacillating in the world. They grasp at the slightest rumour that Germany has insisted upon, they point with malicious exultation to every new proof of French susceptibility, and they declare that the Russian Government is deliberately lying, intriguing, and seeking to provoke a war against England.

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Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to destination in full; value of same is required.

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For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, April 18, 1885. 656

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

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G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 21, 1885. 670

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Hongkong, January 23, 1884. 143

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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 15, 1883. 151

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Books, Patterns and 1/2 cents per 2 oz.
Comm. Papers, 1/2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Ceylon, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct (d), Coochin-China, Tonquin, and the Philippines:—

Letters per 1/2 oz., 5 cents (c).
Post Cards, each, 1 cent.
Books, Patterns and Patterns, per 2 oz., 2 cents.
Newspapers and Prices Current, each, 2 cents.
Registration, 10 cents.

(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents.

(e) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 5 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c. can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unopened, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packages.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the mails. Parcels and similar presents are only finically being refused, the sender having often spent more in Postage than would have been the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Legal and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Possessions in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Peking, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5 lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:—
Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.)
Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Iodo, Meas, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are sent as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. No letters are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received

for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the making of no account.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without insinuating value; to the Continent, &c., &c.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of that Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-made books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore, K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked Z., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
Section 2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
Section 3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
Section 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
Section 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
Section 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
Section 7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
Section 8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

Benlurig	2	c. Clark	Brit.	str.	1482	April 26	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Trieste, &c.	30th inst.
Bothwell Castle	3	h. Tod	Brit.	str.	1653	April 17	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
Carisbrook	1	c. Cass	Brit.	str.	973	April 25	Order	San Francisco	K'loon Dock
City of New York	6	k. Scarle	Amer.	str.	3009	April 20	P. M. S. S. Co.		2nd prox.
Cruiser	4	c. Rowin	Brit.	str.	648	April 23	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy & Shanghai	To-morrow
De Bay	1	c. Jago	Brit.	str.	1420	April 26	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-morrow
Diamanto	5	h. Slach	Brit.	str.	614	April 20	Russell & Co.	Amoy and Manila	To-morrow
Dora	2	c. Zernahn	Ger.	str.	816	April 27	Wielor & Co.		
Douglas	5	h. Young	Brit.	str.	952	April 22	Douglas Steamship Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Essex	3	c. Kuchert	Ger.	str.	1552	April 25	A. R. Marty	Haiphong	30th inst.
Essex	3	c. Longley	Brit.	str.	1075	April 22	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Estrella	6	c. Campen	Span.	str.	182	Oct. 3	H. K. & W. P. Dock Co.	Amoy, &c.	
Fame	8	h. Stopani	Brit.	str.	117	Oct. 3	H. K. & W. P. Dock Co.		
Flashed	4	h. Crood	Amer.	str.	1604	April 26	Russell & Co.	Swatow	To-morrow
Flashed	8	c. Johnson	Brit.	str.	1704	April 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Flashed	3	c. Walker	Brit.	str.	1285	April 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Glendaloch	6	h. Webster	Brit.	str.	1480	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Glendaloch	5	c. Taylor	Brit.	str.	1965	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Glendaloch	7	c. Gasko	Brit.	str.	1370	April 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Greyhound	6	c. Scott	Brit.	str.	227	April 26	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Holhow, &c.	To-morrow
Guthrie	4	c. Darke	Brit.	str.	2253	April 20	Russell & Co.		
Harbour	3	c. H. K. & W. P. Dock Co.	Brit.	str.	1287	April 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Saigon	30th inst.
Lord of the Isles	4	c. Polgate	Brit.	str.	1568	April 22	Russell & Co.	Yokohama	To-morrow
Madras	5	c. Plenge	Brit.	str.	1097	April 27	Siemens & Co.	Singapore	To-morrow
Marie	5	c. Ohlmann	Ger.	str.	704	April 27	Wielor & Co.		
Messalia	2	c. Petersen	Ger.	str.	1362	April 20	Siemens & Co.		
Montemore	3	h. Duffur	Brit.	str.	1245	April 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Montemore	3	c. Walker	Brit.	str.	1457	April 22	Russell & Co.		
Montemore	3	c. Kurwitz	Brit.	str.	220	April 22	Russell & Co.		
Natal	5	c. Such	Fch.	str.	4655	April 17	Messageries Maritimes	Europe, &c.	30th inst.
Opasick	2	h. Thomson	Brit.	str.	1730	April 17	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
Opasick	6	c. Fernandez	Span.	str.	350	April 20	Remedios & Co.		
Opasick	6	c. Harrison	Brit.	str.	400	April 24	Senior Naval Officer		
Opasick	6	c. Quaker	Brit.	str.	1031	April 23	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Swatow & Bangkok	Chafco
Rosetta	6	c. Brady	Brit.	str.	3502	April 23	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Haiphong	
Saico	2	c. Wright	Brit.	str.	262	April 27	A. R. Marty		
Sa Gull	8	c. Thomson	Amer.	str.	1015	April 20	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Volga	5	c. du Tomp	Fch.	str.	468	April 20	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	29th inst.
Wangar	3	c. Williams	Brit.	str.	1139	April 23	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai, &c.	
Willaple	6	c. Davis	Brit.	str.	1312	April 23	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Haiphong	
Willaple	6	c. Owen	Brit.	str.	1361	Dec. 22	Pustat & Co.	Sydney	
Willaple	6	c. Lormier	Fch.	str.	1371	April 20	Messageries Maritimes		
Sailing Vessels									
Alexander McNeil	5	c. David	Amer.	sh.	1689	Dec. 29	Carlswitz & Co.	London	
Centurion	3	c. Offerson	Ger.	bge.	668	Dec. 29	Wielor & Co.	Honolulu	
Daniel J. Tomy	3	c. Wilson	Amer.	sh.	1653	April 23	H. J. H. Tripp		
Eder	5	c. Nairn	Amer.	bge.	312	April 30	Captain		
Eyvor	4	c. Atkins	Amer.	bge.	361	April 22	Master	K'loon Dock	
Footchow	2	h. Maygar	Siam.	bge.	360	April 20	Chinese		
Goshel	3	c. Eley	Amer.	bge.	340	Jan. 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Hamburg	
Goshel	3	c. Schuering	Ger.	bge.	312	April 23	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Taiwanfo	
Hindostai	3	c. Minchia	Brit.	sh.	1547	April 10	Order		
Inc. M. Clerk	4	c. Conant	Amer.	bge.	1090	Mar. 30	H. J. H. Tripp		
K. V. Troop	3	c. Farnsworth	Siam.	sch.	243	April 13	Melchers & Co.		
Koon Lee	5	h. Hansen	Siam.	sch.	243	April 10	Order		
Laurens Castle	3	c. Schuyler	Brit.	bge.	1285	Oct. 31	Nine, Crawford & Co.		For sale
Marie	5	c. B. Jolan	Ger.	bge.	465	April 16	Order	Haive, & Victoria, V.I.	
Martha	3	c. McPherson	Brit.	bge.	364	Feb. 4	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Mary Stewart	4	c. Thompson	Brit.	bge.	484	April 4	Chinese		
Minna Deutchmann	3	c. Spirling	Ger.	3m. sh.	164	April 11	Blackhead & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Mount Lebanon	4	k. O. H. Nelson	Brit.	bltns.	330	Aug. 21	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu	
Mount Lebanon	4	c. B. Baker	Am.	3m. sh.	606	April 1	Borneo Co. Limit'd.	New York	
Nellie M. Slade	4	c. Gould	Amer.	sh.	485	Feb. 13	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
New City	3	k. Bray	Brit.	sh.	1443	April 3	Melchers & Co.		
Republic	5	c. Holmes	Amer.	sh.	1293	Mar. 3	Russell & Co.		K'loon Dock
R. R. Thomas	3	c. Nichols	Amer.	sh.	1332	Mar. 31	Order	New York	
Sarah R. Ridgway	4	c. Townsend	Amer.	bge.	331	Nov. 20	Chinese	New York	
Sever	3	c. Henderson	Amer.	bg	574	Mar. 4	Blackhead & Co.	Callao	
S. F. Hervey	3	c. Garrey	Amer.	sh.	942	April 24	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Thierva	5	c. Fraser	Brit.	sh.	1174	Mar. 21	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Valley	2	c. Martin	Brit.	v. bge.	493	April 5	Pustat & Co.	Yokohama	
Walter Siegfried	3	c. Hanson	Brit.	bge.	394	April 19	Butterfield & Swire		
W. H. Besse	4	c. Gibbs	Amer.	sh.	1627	Jan. 6	Captain	Portland	
Wildcat	3	c. Hanson	Amer.	sh.	1099	April 16	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Willy	2	k. Hennis	Ger.	bge.	860	April 16	Carlswitz & Co.	K'loon Dock	